For New York and Its Vicinity: Warmer; fair; southeast winds.

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## RESTORE THE MONARCHY

Secretary Gresham's Recommendation Regarding Hawaii.

## IT IS DATED THREE WEEKS BACK.

Blount's Report the Basis of the Recommendation.

## PUBLIC MEN ASTOUNDED

Republicans and Democrats Think the President has Gone Too Far.

The Necretary Says that the Provisional Covernment was Established by the Action of Our Minister and the Presence of Troops Landed from the Boston, and that Its Continued Existence is Due to the Bellef of the Natives that Asy Effort to Overthrow It Would Encounter the Armed Forces of the United States-The Queen Re Nava, Surrendered Her Authority Under a Threat of War, and "the Wrong Done to a Feeble but Independent State, by an Abuse of the Authority of the United States, Should Be Undone by Restoring the Legitimate Government,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .-- A deep and lively interest, amounting to a sensation, has been created in Washington by the official announcement that the Administration's policy with regard to Hawaii contemplates not only a repudiation of the provisional Government, but the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to the throne. The action of President Cleveland last spring in withdrawing from the Senate the treaty that had been negotiated by the Harrison Administration had prepared the public for the knowledge that the new Administration would not uphold the provisional Government, at least until an opportunity had been given the people of the island to state their wishes. But that the opposition of the Administration to annexation and to the acts of the Harrison Administration would go so far as an official announcement in favor of a restoration of the Queen to the throne has been telleved by very few. All doubt is set at rest now, however, by the publication, with the President's consent, of the report adtressed to him by Secretary Gresham, in which it is plainly set forth that the first step in the policy of dealing with the Hawaiian euestion should be the return of the Queen to

l'uplic men in Washington, without regard to party, are astounded at the information made public by Secretary Gresham after the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and whatever they may say for publication, Democrats and Republicans alike privately admit that in their opinion the Administration has gone too far. They admit further their belief that had the correspondence given out to-night reached the public last week the elections of Tuesday would have been more disastrous to the party in power. Secretary Gresham declines to make any statement explanatory of the special publication of his report to the President, which comprises the report of Commisinstructions given to his successor, Mr. Willis, and other members of the Cabinet have been niedged to secreey. The concluding portions of the Secretary's paper, however, in which he indicates that the treaty of annexation withdrawn from the Senate last spring will not be resubmitted, and that, as a sine qua non. Queen Lilluokalani must be restored, makes perfectly clear the attitude of the Administration.

in the light of this report the recent change . I naval commanders on the Pacific station bee mes significant, and gives point to the fact that the arrival of Admiral Irwin at Honolulu is coincident with the arrival there of Minister Willis and the publication here of the instructions given to him as indicated by Secretary Gresham's official report.

The question now becomes interesting and important whether the United States Government is to take an actual part in the restoration of the Queen or simply to lend its moral support to her return to the throne Naval officers who have kept a sharp and on the course of the State Department are confident that troops are to be landed by Admiral Irwin to lend a hand in the restoration of the Queen, just as they were landed by Ad miral Wiltze when Minister Stevens aroused the world by raising the United States flag over the Government House in Honolulu

The only representative of the Hawatian Legation is Secretary of Legation Hastings, a young man who declined to be interviewed at all. Minister Thurston left for Chicago carly in the week, but this evening was informed of shat had occurred and sent word that he would leave at once for Washington.

It is said to-night that he was greatly surprised on hearing of the final answer to the provisional Government, as he had been led to believe that the President would not take ac tion just yet. The Cabinet has been discussing the Secretary's communication at almost every meeting since the adjournment of Con-

The views of two members against the recommendations contained, it is said, were vigorously presented, and when it was finally acted upon, those two members still hung out against accepting the Speretary's proposi-None of the members of the Cabinet would discuss the question.

Secretary's communication they said. spoke for itself. Admiral Skerrett is supposed to be now en route to San Francisco to take the first steamer for his new station.

The naval force at the islands consists of only two vessels, the Philadelphia and Adams. lioth have large crews, and if it becomes necessary to land forces to suppress any confusion among the people it is said by the naval officials that the force will be equal to any emergency.

The United States, except Japan, according to the last reports received at the department the only country having a naval representation in liawattan waters. The British vessels were ordered away early in the summer and

are now at Vancouver.
In naval circles it is said that undoubtedly

some of her fleet at Vancouver to proceed at | cumstances, submission was a duty, and that once to Hawaii to be on hand in case of trouble. There will be no additions to our vessels under Admiral Irwin's command for the present. The only available vessel which could be despatched to join him is the Yorktown, now at Callao, where she is required to watch events during the coming election for Presi-

By Patrid Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- After the Cabinet meeting to-day (which was of unusual duration, lasting over three hours and a half) Secretary Gresham, with the concurrence of the President, gave out for publication the following report, which, it will be noted, bears date some weeks back. Though no direct statement to that effect accompanies the publication of this most important document, it is assumed that the instructions given to Minister Willis, who left for his post of duty at Hawail just about this time, after being twice delayed in his departure, are in consonance with the tenor of the views therein expressed. It is also assumed that the change of Admirals in command at Honolulu, by the substitution of Admiral Irwin for Admiral Skirrett, which was made to take effect contemporaneously with Mr. Willia's arrival there, had in view the contemplated change of policy on the part of the United States. Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin have undoubtedly by this time carried out their instructions. The Honolulu mall that will arrive in San Francisco next week will be looked for with an interest such as has rarely been felt for news from that quarter of the world.

> SECRETARY GRESHAM'S REPORT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1803.

The full and impartial reports submitted by the Hon. James H. Blount, your Special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, establish the following facts:

Queen Liliuokaliani announced her intention on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1803, to proclaim a new Constitution, but the opposition of her Ministers and others induced her to speedily change her purpose and make public an-nouncement of the fact. At a meeting in Honolulu, late on the afternoon of that day, a socalled Committee of Public Safety, consisting of thirteen men, being all or nearly all present, and a majority of whom, including Americans, were aliens, was appointed "to consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property. This committee met on the 15th, or the forenoon of the 16th, and resolved among other things that a provisional Government be created, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." At a mass meeting composed largely of allens, which assembled at 2 P. M., on the last named day, the Queen and her supporters were condemned and denounced, and the committee was continued and all its acts approved.

dressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American Minister at Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril. and appealing to him and the United States forces at his command for assistance. This communication concluded: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and, therefore, hope for the protection of the United States forces." On receipt of this letter. Mr. Stevens requested Capt. Wiltse, commander of the United States steamship Boston, to land a force "for the protection of the United States Legation, United States Consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property." The well-armed troops were promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu, with two Gatling to a public hall, previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was just across the street from the Government building, and in plain view of the luean's palace. The reason for thus locating the military will presently appear. The Governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication protesting against the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil, and reminding him that the proper aunaval forces of the United States to land for drill or any other proper purpose. About the sume time the Queen's Minister of Foreign Atfairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens, asking why the troops had been landed, and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American Legation and all American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to

these communications. While there were no manifestations of excitement or slarm in the city, and the people were ignorant of the contemplated movement, the committee entered the Government building after first ascertaining that it was ungarded, and one of their number, a citizen of the United States, read a proclamation declaring that the existing Government was overthrown and a provisional Government esabilished in its place, "to exist until terms of upion with the United States of America has been negotiated and agreed upon." No audience was present when the proclamation was read, but during the reading forty or fifty men. some of them indifferently armed, entered the room. The executive and advisory councils mentioned in the proclamation at once addressed a communication to Mr. Stevens, informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional Government es-

tablished. This communication concluded: Such provisional diovernment has been proclaimed is now in possession of the Government departmental eye on the movements of the naval forces building the archives, and the Treasury, and is in control of the city. We hereby request that you will on behalf of the United States of America, recognize it as the existing de facto Government of the Hawaiian Islands and afford to it the moral support of Your Gov troops to assist in preserving the public peace.

On receipt of this letter, Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new Government, and, in a note addressed to Sanford B. Dole, its President, informed him that he had done so. Mr. Dole replied:

GOVERNMENT RULLDING, HONOLULE, Jan. 17, 1893. To His Excellency, John L. Streens, United States Minis

Sing I acknowledge receipt of your valued com munication of this day, recognizing the Hawaiian provisional Government, and express deep apprecia-

We have conferred with the Ministers of the late Government, and have made demand upon the Mar-shat to surrender the station house. We are not actually yet in possession of the station house, but as night is approaching and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States forces, and would request that the commander of the United states forces take command four military forces, so that they may act together for the protection of the city. Respectfully yours, SASTORD B. Dola, Chairman Executive Council.

This station house was occupied by a wellarmed force, under the command of a resolute, capable officer. The same afternoon, the Queen, her Ministers, representatives of the provisional Government, and others held a conference at the palace. Refusing to recognize the new authority or surrender to it. she was informed that the provisional Government had the support of the American Minister, and, if necessary, would be maintained by the military force of the United States present; that any demonstration on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force: that she could not, with hope of success, en gage in war with the United States, and that resistance would result in a useless sacrifice of life. Mr. Damon, one of the chief leaders of the movement, and afterward Vice-President of the provisional Government, informed the Queen that she could surrender under protest, and her case would be considered later at Washington. Believing that, under the cirher case would be fairly considered by the President of the United States, the Queen finally yielded, and sent to the provisional Government the paper which reads:

I, L'illunkalini, by the grace of tiod and under the Constitution of the Hawaiian Lingdom, Queen, do hereby sciennily protest against any and all acts done against my self and the constitutional Government of the Hawnian singlem by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional Government of and for

That I yield ig the superior force of the United States of America, whose Minister Penipotentiary, his Excellency John I. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would

support the provisional Government.

Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces, and perhaps the loss of life, I do, under this protest and impelled by said forces, yield my authority until such time as the Covernment of the United States shall upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representative and remains me and the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

When this paper was prepared at the conclusion of the conference and signed by the Queen and her Ministers, a number of persons, including one or more representatives of the ent and understood its contents, by their silence at least acquiesced in its statements. and when it was carried to President Dole he endorsed it, "Received from the hands of the late Cabinet, this 17th day of January, 1893." without challenging the truth of any of its assertions. Indeed it was not claimed on the 17th day of January, or for some time thereafter, by any of the designated officers of the provisional Government or any Annexationist, that the Queen surrendered otherwise than as

stated in her protest. In his despatch to Mr. Foster of Jan. 18 describing the so-called revolution Mr. Stevens

The Committee of Public Safety forthwith took por ression of the Government building, archives, and Treasury, and installed the provisional Government at at the head of the respective departments. This being an accomplished fact, I promptly recognized the pro-visional Government as the de facto Government of he Hawaitan Islands.

In Secretary Foster's communication of Feb 15 to the President, laying before him the treaty of appexation, with the view to obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate thereto, he says:

At the time the provisional Government took posses sion of the Government building no troops of officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional Government by the United States Minister until after the Queen's abdica tion, and when they were in effective possession of the Government building, the archives, the Treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of the Government,

Similar language is found in an official letter addressed to Secretary Foster on Feb. 3 by the special Commissioners sent to Washington by the provisional Government to negotiate a treaty of annexation.

These statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, occumentary and oral, contained in Mr. Blount's report. They are contradicted by declarations and letters of President Dole and other annexationists, and by Mr. Stevens's own verbal admissions to Mr. Blount. The provisional Government was recognized when it had little other than a paper existence, and when the legiti-mate Government was in full possession and control of the palace, the barracks, and the police station. Mr. Stevens's wellknown hostility, and the threatening presence of the force landed from the Boston, were all that could have then excited serious appre-hension in the minds of the Queen her officers, and loyal supporters.

It is fair to say that Secretary Foster's statements were based upon information which he had received from Mr. Stevens and the special Commissioners, but I am unable to see that they were deceived. The troops were landed. not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing Government. Their very presence implied coercive measures against it.

In a statement given to Mr. Blount by Admiral Skerrett, the ranking naval officer at Honolulu, he says:

aid the provisional Government they were wisely

This hall was so situated that the troops in it easily commanded the Government building. and the proclamation was read under the protection of American guns. At an early stage of the movement, if not at the beginning, Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the Government building, and there read proclamation of the character above referred to, he would at once recognize them as a de facto Government, and support them by landing a force from our war ship, then in the harbor, and he kept that promise. This assurance was the inspiration of the movement. and without it the annexationists would not have exposed themselves to the consequences of failure. They relied upon no military for of their own, for they had none worthy of the name. The provisional Government was es tablished by the action of the American Minister and the presence of the troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the bellef of the Hawalians that they made an effort to overthrow it they would encounter the armed forces of the United

States. The earnest appeals to the American Mints ter for military protection by the officers of the provisional Government after it had been recognized show the utter absurdity of the claim that it was established by a successful revolution of the people of the islands. Those appeals were a confession by the men who made them of their weakness and timidity. Courageous men. conscious of their strength and the justice of their cause, do not thus act.

It is not now claimed that a majority of the people, having the right to vote under the Constitution of 1887, ever favored the existing authority or annexation to this or any other country. They earnestly desire that the Government of their choice shall be restored and

its independence respected. Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites, and representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the undersigned,

The Government of fiawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war until such time only as the Government of the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional Government was created to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

A careful consideration of the facts will. I think, convince you that the treaty which was withdrawn from the Senate for further consideration should not be resubmitted for its action thereon. Should not the great wrong done to a feeble

but independent State, by an abuse of the authority of the United States, he undone by restoring the legitimate Government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit. satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistently insist

that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it them selves? Our Government was the first to recognize the independence of the islands, and it

should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud. Respectfully sub-mitted. W. Q. Gresham, A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The sharp issue of veracity raised in Secreary Gresham's official report as affecting ex-Minister Stevens and the five Commissioners sent to the United States by the provisional Government cannot be accompanied by any counter statement from any one now present in Washington. The Commissioners on the part of the provisional Government were Lorrin A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, W. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter, and Joseph Marsden. They reached Washington on Feb. 3 last, having chartered special steamer for that purpose, and refused passage to an envoy of the Queen, though consenting to carry her protest, which is quoted above by Secretary Gresham. It was on Feb. 15 following that President Harrison submitted to the Senate a protocol of

he treaty of annexation, which the Senate

failed to ratify, and which Mr. Cleveland sub-

equently withdrew. Mr. Thurston is the only member of the original Commission now remaining in this country. He is at present the recognized Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of the Government now discredited. He was in Chicago until yesterday attending to his duties as a World's Fair Commissioner in reshipping the Hawaiian exhibits. Some intimation of the announcement about to be made has evidently been conveyed to him, for he is now reported to be on his way, post haste, to Washington.

Ex-Minister John L. Stevens, who, since his recall to the United States on the appointment of Commissioner Blount, has maintained the silence which diplomatic etiquette imposes upon retired Ministers in regard to their official actions while at their posts of duty, is believed to be at his home in Maine. The removal of the seal of secrecy by the Department will in all probability lead to his opening his lips upon the matters brought in question. Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltse of the Boston, who put the Napoleonic endorsement on Minister

Stevens's request for the landing of marines, approved and executed." is dead. His friends say his fatal illness was in part due to mortifleation over his removal, and the qualified disapproval of his action by the former Admin-

Mr. F. P. Hastings, who holds the post of Secretary of Legation to Mr. Thurston, was of the opinion some days ago that the provisional Government would not allow itself to be disossessed without a fight. This, however, was before an intimation had been given that two United States men-of-war and a force of United States blue jackets might superintend the process of "restoring the legitimate Government and thus repairing the wrong done to a feeble but independent State by an abuse of the authority of the United States."

SENATOR MORGAN ON THE LOGIC OF THE SITUA-TION.

of the action of the Government from a United Press reporter. He was averse to discussing the subject owing to the position he held, but he finally spoke as he said, conservatively-on what seemed to be the logic of the situation, based upon indisputable facts: Before expressing any opinion as to what

is the attitude of the United States on this question, and how far it is to be justified," said Mr. Morgan, "I would like to know to whom Minister Willis was accredited when he was sent by this Government to the Hawaiian Islands. After the grovisional Governmen was satablished there the President of the United States recognized it as the Govern-ment de jure by sending Mr. Blount to confer with President Dole. While Mr. Blount was there the troops were ordered back and the flag of the United States flying over the barracks where the troops were stationed was hauled down. This merely indicated to my mind at least, that the bivousc of the troops had been broken up and that they had returned to their quarters on shipboard. That act was not the withdrawal of an intervention on the part of the United States, except for the preservation of the peace and the protection of American citizens on the islands. I never understood it If the troops were landed simply to protect American citizens and interests, they were badly stationed in Arion Ball, but if the intention was to States over the islands, and I cannot understand why the withdrawal of the troops under such circumstances could be construed as withdrawal of the moral support of the United States to the Government existing there, unless the United States had invaded Hawali and assumed sovereign jurisdiction, which was not the case. The United States did not intervene to establish a provisional Government in Hawaii. It only is tervened to preserve the peace and protect American citizens. It withdrew the troops, leaving the provisional Government in full, peaceable, uninterrupted possession as the sovereign power of those islands. To interere now to reinstate the Queen, would, under the circumstances, be simply the reestablish ment of a monarchy, without any other excuse than the mere assertion of its legitimacy as compared with that of the provisional Government."

Mr. Sherman, the leading Republican memher of the Committee on Foreign Relations. and its former Chairman, declined to discuss

EX-MINISTER STEVENS INTERVIEWED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 10,-A Kennehee Journa eporter saw the Hon. J. I. Stevens, ex-United States Minister to the Hawalian Islands, this evening, and showed him the press despatch announcing the report of Secretary Gresham to the President upon affairs connected with the Hawnijan revolution. Mr. Stevens read in carefully, and said:

The position to which Secretary Gresham has seen fit to commit himself is so extraordinary, so void of a real foundation of so calumnious of the living and the dead. that I have no extended reply to make at this time. I prefer to let time and events and history decide as to the issue the Secretary has raised against the Provisional Government and the aspersions he sees fit to cast on the deceased Captain of the Bos ton, the officers under his command, and myself. The way the United States Minister and the officers of the Boston discharged their responsibilities at Hono lulu in January last was more than covered by Secretary Bayard's instructions, approved by President Cleveland, of 1887. Secretary Greaham has allowed his party prejudices and animosities to raise an issue, which Congress, a full sifting of facts, and an intelligent public opinion will determine justly."

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER'S COMMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 10. - The Ledger will say. editorially, to-morrow: "Extraordinary action has been taken by President Cleveland in Hawaiian matters, but if the report of Secretary Gresham respecting the conduct of ex-Minister Stevens is correct, it is hothing more nor less an effort to correct a great wrong done to Queen Liliuokalani and her Government liestoring her to power and authority brings about the condition that existed before there was any interference on the part of the United States authorities. This may be ethically the right course to pursue, but it will not be a popular course, and may precipitate a bloody revolution in Hawait."

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES THINES GRESHAM IS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.-The Times says The Secretary of State, carefully examining and weighing all the facts in the Hawaiian imbroglio, reaches the only conclusion which these facts will justify

the revolution was not the act of the people of Hawall, and was not even accomplished by the resident foreigners, but was due altogether to the armed intervention of the United States.

"It was Minister Stevens, with the aid of marines and sallors from the Boston. that overturned the monarchy and set up the provisional Government, which never could have acquired even a provisional authority or recognition without such support. This is the bald truth of the situation.

"What is the duty of an honorable nation under such circumstances? To per-petuate the wrong? To follow it by another? To draw out altogether and leave the Hawaiians to settle their own affairs? Or to undo what was ill-adviseddone and restore the tievernment which existed before our representative procured its overthrow? Mr. Gread-am, viewing the question from the broad standpoint or right and justice, inclines evidently to the last suggestion. What the President thinks should be done, he will probably make known in his message to Congress." THE INTER-OCEAN'S COMMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.-The Inter-Ocean will say editorially to-morrow of Mr. Gresham's re-

"The report of Secretary Gresham, recom mending the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii, is an extraordinary document. The Secretary counts the statements of ex-Minister Stevens, Mr. Thurston, and others as nothing, and seems to hold to the theory that only Mr. Blount was capable of seeing or of telling the truth.

"This report is a humiliation to the American people and a rebuke to those aspiring residents of Hawaii, who have done for the advancement of the Hawaiian tively that Evans assaulted her-Islands than all the Kings and Queens that ever ruled there. If the President acts on this recommendation there will be flerce and cruel war on the islands, and the Democratic Administration will be responsible."

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VIEWS. He Thinks Queen Lillinokainst Cannot be

Restored Without Bloodsted, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, A dispatch to the Post from Indianapolis, says: When the news of the action of the Cleveland

Cabinet in reference to Hawaii was carried to Gen. Harrison to-night he was inclined to doubt it, and said he did not think the President would announce a policy except by a message to Congress. "But in any event, whether or not." he said, I do not want to comment on Mr. Cleveland's acts. If his policy suits him, mine suits me, but if it had been known that his Administration would have taken the step previous to the elections the other day, I think John's estimate of what McKinley's majority in Ohio would be would have come true."

This was a reference to a story he told in his interview the day after election, when John, Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Committee | s. Democratic workman, said McKinley would on Foreign Relations, received the first news | get all the votes cast in Ohio. Gen. Harrison ontinued.

The Queen cannot resume her throne, I believe, without bloodshed, and it remains now to see whether the United States service will be used to establish her in power again. The question of annexation is one of deep interest to America and will be handled. I have no doubt, by the newspapers and the people in a patriotic manner. Unless my Administration is the object of un just reflection in the action taken I will have nothing to say to the public."

DR. PAXTON HAS RESIGNED.

His Health Is Not Equal to the Require-ments of His Pastorate. The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-secstreet, has sent in his resignation to the Church Session

For some time he has had this in contemplation, as his health has been poor since the surgical operation he underwent last spring For two Sundays he has been unable to preach, and Prof. Francis Brown of the Union Theo-logical Seminary has filled the pulpit at the request of Dr. Paxton.

The Session, which deals with the spiritual affairs of the church as the Board of Trustees does with the towners! met last nucle at the

affairs of the church as the Board of Trustees does with the temperal, met last night at the church and discussed the resignation. Members of the Session would not tell what was said at the meeting, but they informed the reporters that they had done nothing.

The receipt of the resignation will be announced to the congregation to morrow, and a vote will be taken on the question whether it shall be accepted or not.

Dr. W. C. Campbell, who is a mamber of the Session, and also the physician of Dr. Paxton, says bat the condition of his nervous system renders a rest imperative. The summer vecation, which Dr. Paxton passed at Easthampton, benefited him very little, and he is really unequal to the strain which a large church like the West Presbyterian entails upon its pastor.

Mr. Seth E. Thomas, Ir. a trustee of the

pastor.
Mr. Seth F. Thomas, Jr., a trustee of the church, said that Dr. Paxton had offered his resignation some time are, feeling that he could do justice neither to himself nor to the pastorate. The trustees told Dr. Paxton at the time how greatly they esteemed him, and persuaded him to remain, in hope of his health improving. health improving.

The retirement of Dr. Paxton, it is said,
The retirement of Dr. Paxton, it is said,
would be wholly due to his failing health.
Should the congregation vote to accept his
resignation he would probably be retired with
ample provision for his future wents.

Dr. Paxton is at present in Pittsburgh.

SYLVIA GERRISH STOPPED THE SALE. Paid \$750 on Account of Donnell's Judgment

Against Hillon. Deputy Sheriff Helmburger did not sell yesterday the horses and carriages alleged to be the property of Henry G. Hilton to satisfy a judgment of \$904 in favor of E. J. Donnell.

judgment of \$004 in favor of F. J. Donnell. The sale was postponed until Nov. 17. Charles R. Lexow, representing Sylvia Gerrish, who chims the property as here, appeared and paid \$750 to Donnell's attorneys which was the amount of the judgment less costs. This was handed over to the Sheriff. Donnell's lawyers declined to give a satisfaction of the judgment until Miss Gerrish signed a release of her claim on the property. She was present with Mr. Hilton, and relused to do this. Her lawyer will nove for a satisfaction to-day. She also said she intended to sue Donnell for sitempting to dispose of her property under the execution of the judgment.

INSURBECTION IN CUBI.

It is Said To Be Under Full Headway-An KEY WEST, Nov. 10.—Private despatches from Cuba says that an insurrection is under full headway. The Government controls all the

An armed expedition will leave from this vicinity within the next twenty-four hours.

news channels, and nothing is allowed to go

Two Boys Injured in Prospect Park. Edward Joyce, the 15-year-old son of Banker dward Joyce of 189 McDonough street, brooklyn, and James Carpenter, the 15-year old son of James O. Carpenter of 164 New york avenue, had a collision while out pony iding in Prospect Park last evening. They collided while racing the ponies at the top of heir speed and both were thrown to the ground. Joyce had his right wrist dislocated and his arm bruised, and his companion was verely out on the face and left leg.

Four More Jurors for Das Coughtin, CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- The Coughlin trial, which as dragged along slowly for a week, suddenly took a start this afternoon, and four urors were examined, accepted, and sworn in with a despatch that startled the jurors themselves. The four men are Frederick J. Lane, John F. Larson, Alfred E. Woodward, and S. J. tistes, All of them are American born. An adjourn-ment was then taken until to-morrow.

"The Ebb Tide." NEW NOVEL OF ADVENTURE IN THE SOUTH BOBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. BEGINS IN THE SUNDAY SUN, NOV. 19.

A MADMAN IN A SCHOOL.

He Drinks a Bottle of Ink and Then Attacks Ose of the Women Tenchers,

During recess yesterday Moses Thorne, a demented young man, whose parents live at 248 Fast Thirty-second street, entered Grammar School No. 14, on East Twenty-seventh street, and greatly alarmed the pupils by his strange anties. He drank a bottle of ink, which he said was excellent whiskey, and when Miss Mary Roby, the teacher whose room he invaded, ordered him to leave he made grimaces at her. This so disconcerted Miss Roby that she ran acreaming into the street.

Thorne pursued and knocked the teacher down with a blow of his fist. Persons in the street prevented him from doing further harm. and he was afterward arrested. At the York-ville Police Court he was committed for examination as to his sanity. He presented a eurious appearance in court, his face being smeared with ink, which he said was his favorite beverage. Thorne's father, Isidor Thorne, is a tailor.

THE MOR SPIRIT PROFOKED,

Clash Between Whites and Blacks in Bards.

town, and a Lynching May Come, Louisville, Nov. 10.-The mob spirit, which has been kept in check by the presence of a detail of sixty of the State militia at the trial of Phil Evans, the negro, could not be further restrained in Bardstown this afternoon. The result was that several negroes were

badly beaten by whites. The white men used clubs, and one negro was badly beaten and two others painfully burt. Evans and his alleged victim were each put

upon the stand to-day. The girl swore posi-She recognized him by his voice when he was on the outside of the house and afterward

was on the outside of the house and afterward when he seized her she called him by name and begged him to let her go.

The negro threatened to kill her. On necount of her excitement she was not subjected to a rigid cross-examination.

The testimony for the defence was favorable for the prisoner. His lawyers announced that they would prove a complete alibi, and that they could also prove that the girl was not telling the truth.

The announcement of this line of defence caused, excitement, which was intensified when Franc's mother was put on the stand. She declared her son was innocent, and she abused the Court.

when Fyans's mother was put on the stand. She declared her son was innocent, and she abused the Court.

When Fyans was taken out of court to the jall the street was crowded with negros, who began cheering him. The Sheriff ordered them to disperse, but they refused.

Deputy Sheriff Lillis seized Leary Wickliffe, who resisted arrest. Lillis struck him and then the negroes fired soveral scattering shots. The deputies and white chizens then rushed at the negroes and beat them severely with cluts, but did not shoot.

One man attempted to shoot Wickliffe, hut his pistol was snatched out of his hand, whickliffe fought vigorously. He and two others, Peul Able and Frank Shums, were badly beaten. Wickliffe was very severely hur and was taken to jail.

The Incident threw the whole town into a

hadly beaten. Wicklife was very severely hurt and was taken to jail.

The incident threw the whole town into a rage, and the result is that an attempt will be made to storm the fail and lynch Evans to night. At 10 o'clock everything was quiet, but word was brought in town that a band of men were forming two miles out of town.

Should this be done, bloodshed is certain, for there is a detail of forty troops under a brave officer, who can be depended upon to uphold the law.

AN ART STUDENT ILL WITH SMALL-POX, Probably Contracted It in Chicigo-17,000

Persons Vaccinated Last Week, Dr. Doty. Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases has made a careful investigation of the case of Nelson Goodycar of 103 West Fifty-fifth street, who was removed to North Brother Island on Thursday, suffering with small-pox. A brother of the sick man said that Nelson returned from Chicago about ten days ago, and Dr. Doty now believes that odyear contracted the infection there. loodyear is an art student, and has been a daily visitor at the Metropolitan Museum of daily visitor at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His sister Miss Clara Goodysar, is an artist, and they lived together in her studio. A physician was sent yesterday to inspect the other students in Goodysar's class, and to vaccinate all who were willing to receive the virus. Br. Doty believes that none of the other people in the house where Goodysar lived will have the disease. It was reported from North Prother Island that the patient who has the disease in a mild form, was doing well. who has the disease in a mild form, was doing well.

James Slaughter, colored, of 17: West Forty-sixth street, was sent to North Brother Island yesterday. Inmates of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island and employees in the establishments of the Wester Piano Company, Breshin & Co. and Hosenthal Bros. tobacconlists, M Coy & Co. and Sweetser, Dembrook & Co. were vaccinated yesterday. The Health Department's physicians inoculated nearly 12, 1300 persons last week.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JUSTICE,

A Boy Sentenced to Sixty Days for Spilling

Muclinge on a Schoolmate. Burrato, Nov. 10.-A Justice of the Peace, G. W. Warren of Chautaugua county, is a terrer to mischievous lads. Fred Martin, a youth of Fredonia, not yet out of his teens, is serving a sentence of sixty days in the Eric county penitentiary imposed by this Justice. The offence is that of spilling mucilage on a schoolmate of the Normal College, by the name of Davis, on Tuesday night. The mucilage fell on layis's overcoat, but did not spoil the garment. Davis, however, made complaint, and on Wednesday afterness young Martin was arrested on a charge of malicous mischlef and taken lefore the Instice. He asked for a lawer, but the Justice said:

"I am too busy and can't wait for that. How do you plead, guilty or not guilty? You did it, so you'd better plead guilty."

Martin admitted that he had thrown the mucilage, but said he would make goed the damage. Justice Warren thereupon convicted and sentenced the boy to the penitentiary for sixty days. Martin was kept over night in Fredonia jail and then brought to Buffalo. Davis, on Tuesday night. The mucilage fell

HENLEY SAYS IT WAS INFAMOUS.

Of His Wife to Name Helen Bertrum as Co-

respondent la Her Divorce Sult. CHICAGO, Nov. 10.-Actor E. J. Henley, whose wife is suing for divorce in Boston, is a member of Palmer's company, playing at Hooley's Theatre. He was asked to-day about the rumor that his wife, Mary Hampton, had in her complaint named as co-respondent Helen Bertram. "It is true, and it is an infamous outrage, said Henley. "My wife and I separated about fifteen months ago on account of incompatibility of temper. If she wanted to mention instances of infidelity on my part, she could easily have found them. It was it necessary to siander this young hely. She has the best reputation of any woman on the stage, and it is the vilest calumny to mention her name as has been done in this suit. It makes me furious, and if I was where this was started I am afraid I'd do something desperate."

IS SHE IN MALE ATTIETY Miss Ela Pawelshi, 17 Years Oid, Disap.

pears from Her Home. Paterson, Nov. 10. Alexander Pawelski of 35 Harrison street notified the police to-day that his 17-year-old daughter Ella had left her home a week ago, and had not been heard from.

Paweiski says he was informed vesterday by
one of Elli's female companions that his
daughter left here for New brik in male
attiro. The missing girl is hall and well
formed and has tark eves. It is believed that
Aggle Potts and Mary Wilkes, who disappeared
about the same time, are with Miss Faweiski.

Gov. Flower Appoints a Supreme Cour Judge.

Albany, Nov. 10. - Gov. Flower has appointed Seorge F. Yeoman of Rochester, a Republican. to the Judgeship of the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Judge Macomber. Mr coman will take the place on the beach held by Judge Bradley, who was promoted to the General Term, of which court Judge Macom-Yeoman stands at the head of the Rochester bar, and is recommended by a majority of the lawyers of Rochester, irrespective of party.

Callsays La Rille is in All Respects the best preparation of Callanya .- Ada

PRICE TWO CENTS. DEMANDED 850,000 AT ONCE,

A CRANK SHOOTS AT A SAFINGS

BANK TREASURER IN CLEVELAND,

He Invades the Private Office of the Society for Savings, and Treasurer Sterrick and He Have a Pierce Struggt - Vac Man's

Sudden und Complete Disapprarante.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10. - A cran's attempted to take the life of Myron T. Herrick, Treasurer of the Society for Savings, at 1 P. M. to-day, and after a terrible fight escaped. He shot once at Mr. Herrick, and threatened to blow up the place with dynamite if Mr. Herrick did not at once give him \$50,000 in cash from the vault. At 1 o'clock Mr. Herrick was seated at a table in his private office writing. Nearly all the clerks were at lunch, and the place was practically unguarded. Suddenly a stranger appeared before Herrick and asked a private interview. Herrick led him into the trustees' room, when the stranger thrust a revolver in Herrick's face and demanded \$50. 000. Herrick grabbed the hand that held the revolver and struck the man in the face, knocking him down. The man was up in a minute and they clinched. First one was down and then the other. They struck and attempted to reach at each other's throat. Chairs were overturned, the table upset, and books scat-

tered about. Finally the intruder tore himself from Mr. Herrick's grasp and fell back on the floor near the centre of the room. Mr. Herrick stood between him and the door. The crank grab-bed his revolver, levelled it, and fired. The bullet passed through the lower edge of Herrick's vest on the left side, grazing the skin. With a shrick the man ran up and down the room seeking to get out. One of the big windows stood slightly open, and the man mounted a chair just as the clerks and watchman appeared at the door. There was a rush toward him, but he leaped through the win-dow to the sidewalk below. He can like a deer up Rockwell street, waving the sancking pig-tol, and disappeared as quickly as if swal-lowed up.

tol, and disappeared as quickly as if swal-lowed up.

The excitement at the Society for Savings building was intense. After the danger was over the nerve that had enabled Mr. Herrick to make a fight for life descried him, and for a time he was almost prescrated. He remained in his office only a few minutes after the shooting. In the wall on the west-side of the room he found impedded the builter that had been intended for him. He called for a car-riage and was driven to his home on Prospect street.

One feature of the Society for Savings has been that the oiledais could be approached easily. There is no red tage, and all now wel-

One feature of the Society for Savings has been that the oblicials could be approached easily. There is no red tape, and all are welcome to enter the inner office. That very leading gave the crink an excellent opportunity, and he selected a time when not only most of the clerks were out, but lew officers were in Mr. Herrick's room. Some time after the attempted assassination Mr. Herrick was seen at the Union Clue, when he told his story. He said:

tempted assassination Mr. Herrick was seed at the Union Clue, when he told his story. He said:

"I was standing in my office when the man approached me. He was of medium height of middle age, and, as I remember, had a sandy moustache. He was pourly dresse. I saw the same man lurking around the office of the bank yesteriary and remarked that he was a dangerous looking man.

"He said to me. I want to speak privately with you. His actions were poculiar, so I replied: Til speak with you nere."

"No, I want to speak with you in secret," was his respected. He sloke with you had secret, was his respected. He sloke without indicateing any excitement. After he persisted we both walked into the trustee's office. As I went in I noticed that the window, which leads out into the square, was open. This fact wis noticeable, as I had closed it mysel just a short time before.

"I led the way into the room the man stapping to shut the door. Pit sufnot arouse my suspicion, as it was of frequent occurrence, when the man turned around toward me. I was sitting with one leg thrown over the extended both hands in fits coat pockets. Without any introductory talk, he excited wand.

"I want to see your wants."

"What do you mean? I asked!

"I mean this," and with that he pulled both hands out of his pockets and thrust a pistol in my face. I want \$50,000. Jong on front of me to the vaults and get it. If you move out of a straight course or attempt to motion to anyledy. If kill you you see this?" and

me to the vaults and get 0. If you move out of a straight course or attempt to motion to anyledy. The kill you. You see this? and here he opened the other hard, snowing a small phial.

"Tolkill you first, and then blev myself and the bank in with this dynamic."

My first increasion was that the bank was being robbed and that the clerks were all in the same position. I was. There was less little time to think. With my let hand agrassed the revolver and struck the man full in the face, staggering him. Then began to struck

the revolver and struck the man full in the face, staggering him. Then began the structure for life. We fought around the table twee, I succeeded in forcing iden down across the table, but could not held bim. I had a good grip on the weamon so he could not use it. By some nears we got out into the middle of the floor and fell structure, the floor, dazing me. I was nawre of my danger he wever, and sprang up to defend any self. The man was lying on the floor, and as I struggled to my knows he dred. I then occur in the door and ran out, and turned in the poisse a firm and harried back into the room. The man disappeared.

"The clerks who were working ever the books were unconscious of the structure or of the presence of the man. The man was self-dently a crank, and made the attack with marderals beton."

denuis definent.

Chief of Police Hoehn and Capt Stumphrey immediately had a conference, and felephoned messages were sont to every precincil giving a description of the stranger. All surrounding towns were notified and a reward will be offered. Every detective on the force is working on the case. on the case.

Meron T. Herrick is one of the less known

Myron T. Herrick is one of the lost-known citizens of Cleveland, In is a native of Ioraine county, but has speak many years in this city. The Society for Savings, of which have Seenstry and Treasurer, is the largest banking institution in the State and conset the most extensive in the United State.

Col. Herrick is a warm personal friend of fow. McKinley and a member of his staff last year he was one of the electors at large in the State on the Republican field.

year he was one of the electors ; State on the Republican ticket. NINE COAL BIRGIS WENT DOWN.

Rough Sen in the Sound Brought Disas or Them-Probably No Lives Lost. STAMPOUR, Conn., Nov. 10. Pourteen lended coal targes in tow of the tugs Pearsell and Vandersook, from New York for Sound porce.

were caught in a rough sea off here at 3 o'clock this morning. While floundering about the towing hawsers paried and some of the barges filled and sank, drawing others down with them by their connecting lines. Nine in all went to the bottom. The towboats blew their whistles for assistance, and much excitement was caused on shore by the report that several lives had been lost. Tugs put out from here lives had been lost. Tugs but out from here. It is believed that all on the burges were sayed. A heavy sea was ranning, and the barge rows, many of whom book to their skills, had great difficulty in reaching the shore.

Capt. J. H. blestord of the large Liberty, owned by Meeker & Bro. of Norwars, with his wife, and O. B. Thomas of the barge McWilliams, came ashore here in their small locats. They think that no lives were lost. The barges allost are at anchor two mices from shore. The barge florace F. was found agreemed and described on Smith's Ledge at 0 b. M. The names of some of the sinken harges are Liberty, Spray, storm, Mist. I we fire hers, Dom Fedra, Minnie, and Albert McWill are. Seven belong to the Fennssiyania tool. Company.

to the Pennsiyania ton Lomnany.

The tow left Whitestone last night. One harge was for this pont, two for Norwalk, and the others for Now Haven. It is believed that all of the sunken vessels can be raised. Another \$500,000 to the Chica to University, CHICAGO, Nov. 10.-John D. Rockefeller has gain opened his purse to the institution he founded and given \$500,000 to the Chleage

University. Two weeks ago President Harper visited New York to lay the wants of the university before Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller sent his personal agent. Mr. Gates, to confor with the university authorities, and, feeling that the interests of the university domanded it, he subscribed \$500,000. Reports of Another Navajo Outbreak. DUBANGO, Col., Nov. 10.-Eumors of another

Navajo outbreak were received here last night t is reported that the settlers west of the Montexama Valley had a collision with the Indians, killing four of them. A deputy sheriff left Cortex yesterday with a posse to force the Navajos back to their reservation. It is stated that they had permission from the agent to go off on a hunt, and this has our aged the white.